

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary is an important location for maritime archaeologists. There are approximately 200 shipwrecks in and around Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, representing every type of vessel that sailed on the Great Lakes during the "Shipwreck Century" from 1825-1925. With that many shipwrecks, Thunder Bay is a very historically significant place. Archaeologists from all over the world come to study the shipwrecks in the Great Lakes, especially the shipwreck sites in Thunder Bay.

How do maritime archaeologists study shipwreck sites? SCUBA divers dive down to the wreck to observe and record what they see. When archaeologists study a site they carefully document the shipwreck and its artifacts. That means they take many measurements, make drawings, and take pictures and video of the site. When archaeologists make a carefully measured drawing it is called a site plan. If archaeologists piece together the video or pictures from a shipwreck site, they create a photo mosaic. Photo mosaics are very useful in studying shipwreck sites because archaeologists can see exactly what the wreck looks like on the bottom of the lake.

## ROV - Remotely Operated Vehicle. ROV's are underwater robots that help archaeology st document shipwreek sites. Maritime Archaeology - A discipline that studies human interaction with the sea, lakes and rivers through the study of vessels, shore and rivers through the study of vessels, shore side facilities, cargoes, and human remains. Photo Mosiac - A composite image formed from many small pictures taken of a vessel, which are then stitched together using a computer to create one large picture. Site Plan - A scaled drawing of a shipwreek and its artifacts as it lays on the bottom of the sea or lake.

